

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1840.

NO. 35—VOLUME 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
At Nos. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
BY J. CUNNINGHAM,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN STREET,
A few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscriptions.—For one year, in advance,
\$3 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and
if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid, unless at the option of the
Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must
be post paid, or they will not be taken out of
the Office.

Advertising.—One square of 11 lines, or less,
for the first insertion, 25 cents for each con-
tinuance; 3 months, \$3; 6 months, \$7 50; 12
months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

From the Globe.

GENERAL HARRISON AND COL- NEL JOHNSON.

Gen. Harrison is the most remarkable
certificate getter in our time. The Bangor
Whig and Courier, in 1835, (a press most
devoted to Mr. Webster,) charged Harri-
son first with cowardice in the Sandusky
affair. It renewed the memory of the petti-
coated prepared to be tendered to the com-
mander by the ladies, simultaneously with
the sword presented by them to his disobe-
dient subordinate, Major Croghan. The
imputation of personal cowardice did not
proceed from the Republic party, but, in
its most obnoxious terms, from the friends
of Mr. Webster, when they considered
Harrison his rival, as the candidate of the
Federal party for the Presidency. To
catch the sympathy of the people for Harri-
son, the Federal presses have stated that
this accusation was made by several dis-
tinguished Democrats; and to draw out
from the magnanimity of Col. Johnson
something to support him against the sug-
gestion of cowardice, which originated
with themselves, the Federalists have, thro'
one of Harrison's personal friends, appealed
to Col. Johnson for a statement in regard to
his courage. Mr. Carnel tells Col. John-
son, in a late letter, that from a report of
his speech at Chillicothe, "an inference
may be fairly drawn that you are not only
in doubt as regards his (Harrison's) cou-
rage, but that you had but little respect for
him as a commanding General." In his
speech, Col. Johnson stated that Harrison
was about a mile from the scene of action,
with the infantry, when the battle was
fought, and that Lieutenant Colonel James
Johnson there found him, when he marched
the British prisoners back to surrender them.
This fact Col. Johnson has since repeated
in Harrison's own county, and wherever the
circumstances were called out by inquiries.
But he did not consider the position taken
by Harrison a proof of want of courage.
He therefore indignantly replies to Car-
neal:

"I am happy to have this opportunity of
informing you that during my service with Gen-
eral Harrison I had no cause to doubt his courage,
but to consider him a brave man, and I have
always expressed myself to that effect—nor have
I ever disapproved or censured any of his mea-
sures as commanding general in the pursuit of
Proctor, or in the battle of the Thames."

He concludes by saying to Carnel:

"I should be glad to know what particular
issue is to be made as to the facts stated in the
reported speech, respecting which I had no agen-
cy. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far
as my own personal knowledge extends, and
what I understand from others, and not to censure
or criminate, but to state the truth as far as
I know or believe the facts."

Harrison and his friends were too coun-
ting to be caught asking for facts. It was
enough for them to wipe off by the authority
of Col. Johnson's opinion, the charge of
cowardice, originating with his Federal
friends, and in a paper now zealous in his
support; and now they circulate, as a cer-
tificate of his valor, the generous admission
of Col. Johnson, that "he had no cause to
doubt his courage," while Harrison himself
stands mute, and dares not state "what par-
ticular issue is made as to the facts stated"
by Colonel Johnson in the account given of
the battle by him, on the call of both par-
ties, when addressing the people.

We will now show, from official docu-
ments and authentic statements, why they
were so averse to make an issue in regard to
the facts stated by Col. Johnson. The
truth as stated by Colonel Johnson in his
letter to the Secretary of War, (Gen. Arm-
strong,) which we publish below, and which
he stated every where, and at all times, when
interrogated, involves a much more dishon-
orable imputation on the character of Harri-
son than want of courage.

The truth, as we shall now present it,
incontestably vouches, shows that Harrison,
as in the case of Croghan, artfully endeav-
ored to filch his honors from the brave and
unanimous man who earned them; and that,
to accomplish this act of injustice, he was
guilty of gross misrepresentation, in his
report of the battle of the Thames.

Injustice to the gallant soldier who fought
the battle, perpetrated in a way which shows
Harrison to be utterly destitute of integrity,
is the charge we allege against him. We
proceed to the proof. We extract first from
Harrison's official report.

Gen. Harrison says to Gen. John Arm-
strong, Secretary of War, in an official re-
port, dated

14th October, 1813.

I have the honor herewith to enclose you my
general order of the 27th ult. prescribing the
order of march and of battle when the whole
army should act together. But as the number
and description of troops had been essentially
changed since the issuing of the order, it became
necessary to make a corresponding alteration in

their disposition. From the place where our
army was last halted, to the Moravian town, a
distance of about three and a half miles, the
road passes through a beach forest without any
clearing, and for the first two miles near to
the bank of the river. At from two to three hun-
dred yards from the river, a swamp extends
parallel to it, throughout the whole distance. The
intermediate ground is dry, and although the
trees are tolerably thick, it is in many places
clear of underbrush. Across this strip of land,
its left appaged upon the river, supported by
artillery placed in the wood, their right in the
swamp covered by their whole Indian force, the
British troops were drawn up.

The troops at my disposal consisted of about
one hundred and twenty regulars of the 27th
regiment, five brigades of Kentucky volunteer
infantry, under his Excellency Governor
Shelby, averaging less than five hundred men,
and Colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted in-
fantry, making in the whole, an aggregate some-
thing above three thousand. No disposition of
an army, opposed to an Indian force, can be safe
unless it is secured on the flanks and in the rear.

I had, therefore, no difficulty in arranging the
infantry conformably to my general order of bat-
tle. General Trotter's brigade of five hundred men,
formed the front line, his right upon the
road, and his left upon the swamp. Gen. King's
brigade as a second line, one hundred and fifty
yards in the rear of Trotter's, and Chiles's brigade
as a corps of reserve in the rear of it. These
three brigades formed the command of Major
General Henry; the whole of General Desha's
division, consisting of two brigades, were for-
warded on the left of Trotter.

While I was engaged in forming the infantry,
I had directed Colonel Johnson's regiment which
was still in front, to be formed in two lines op-
posite to the enemy, and, upon the advance of
the infantry, to take ground to the left, and
forming upon that flank, to endeavor to turn the
right of the Indians. A moment's reflection,
however, convinced me that from the thickness
of the woods and swampiness of the ground,
they would be unable to do any thing on horse-
back, and there was no time to dismount them
and place their horses in security; I therefore de-
termined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to
break the British lines at once by a charge of
the mounted infantry; the measure was not sanc-
tioned by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but
I was fully convinced that it would succeed.
The American backwoodsmen ride better in the
woods than any other people. A musket or rifle
is no impediment to them, being accustomed to
carry them from their earliest youth. I was
persuaded, too, that the enemy would be quite
unprepared for the shock, and that they could
not resist it. Conformably to this idea, I directed
the regiment to be drawn up in close column,
with its right at a distance of fifty yards from
the road, (that it might be in some measure
protected by the trees from the artillery,) its
left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed
as soon as the enemy delivered their fire.

From the above passage, it will be seen
that Harrison's plan of the battle was, that
Col. Johnson's regiment should, "upon the
advance of the infantry, take ground to the
left, and, forming on that flank, to endeavor
to turn the right of the Indians." According to
this plan, the militia infantry were to fight the
British regulars, with their cannon sweeping them
from a wood. The British occupied the whole space
between the river and swamp. "Across this strip
of land (says the General)—its left appaged
upon the river, supported by artillery placed
in the woods, their right on the swamp, cov-
ered by their whole Indian force—the
British troops were drawn up."

In another part of his report he says: "We
could not present to them a line more ex-
tended than their own." The fight under
these circumstances would have been be-
tween man and man—a British regular,
supported by cannon in a wood, against a
Kentucky militiaman in open ground. It
would have been a bloody field for the Ken-
tuckians, however it might have terminated.
Why was this disposition changed, and a
plan adopted which made the victory instan-
taneous and comparatively bloodless? Harri-
son, by suppressing facts and substituting
his own "reflections," takes all the credit for
this fortunate stroke of military genius to
himself. He says:

"A moment's reflection, however, convinced
me that from the thickness of the woods and
swampiness of the ground, they (Johnson's re-
giment) would be unable to do any thing on horse-
back, and there was no time to dismount them
and place their horses in security; I therefore de-
termined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to
break the British lines at once by a charge of
the mounted infantry; the measure was not sanc-
tioned by any thing that I had seen or heard of,
but I was fully convinced that it would suc-
ceed."

The statements we annex, show that it is
utterly untrue that "a moment's reflection
convinced" Harrison that the mounted regi-
ment could not act against the Indians from
the thickness of the woods, and the swampi-
ness of the ground. The truth, as shown
in the following statements, one given by
Mr. Alee, the historian of the war in the West—the other by Mr. Kirtley the Adjutant
of the regiment, is, that from experiment,
not reflection, it was supposed the regiment
could not cross the swamp, and turn the
right of the Indians; and that in this state of
the case, Col. Johnson himself suggested
the new plan of the battle, and asked per-
mission to execute it. Harrison conceals
altogether the fact that the idea "of a charge
of the mounted infantry" came from Colo-
nel Johnson, who urged it upon him by
stating the additional circumstance that he
had trained his regiment to this mode of
attack; and he goes on to take the whole
credit to himself, in these words:

"I therefore determined to refuse my left to
the Indians, and to break the British lines at once
by a charge of the mounted infantry."

But this suppression of the counsel he
received under, he did not think quite suffi-
cient to secure the glory of this bold stroke
to himself, and so he contrived a little further
to exclude the conclusion which he knew
the whole truth would warrant, viz: that he
only permitted Col. Johnson to act on his
own daring suggestion. He therefore adds:
"The measure was not sanctioned by any
thing that I had seen or heard of, but I was
fully convinced it would succeed."

Col. Johnson's uncontradicted letter to

General Armstrong, shows what the facts
really were—and the following statements
of the prominent men who were present
and active in the execution of the arrange-
ment finally agreed on, fully confirm it:

"I was adjutant to the mounted regiment
commanded by Col. R. M. Johnson, in the last
war, and on the day of the battle of the Thames,
I had an opportunity of seeing the movements
of the troops. Gen. Harrison had ordered Col.
R. M. Johnson to take position on the left
across the swamp, and prepare to fight the In-
dians, while he would bring up the infantry to
fight the British. This conversation was some
three or four hundred yards from the British
troops. They separated; Col. Johnson being in-
formed that he could not cross the swamp, sent
me with his message to Gen. Harrison. I found
him with the infantry, near one mile in the rear
of the mounted regiment. Gen. Harrison, upon
this information, went with me to Col. Johnson,
who was at the head of the columns of his re-
giment; I was present when Col. Johnson and Gen.
Harrison met, and had a conversation on the
difficulty of crossing the swamp, and I heard
Col. Johnson request Gen. Harrison to permit
him to bring on the battle by charging the en-
emy; Gen. Harrison gave leave, and then return-
ed to the infantry. In the mean time, Col. R.
M. Johnson ascertained that he could cross the
swamp, and did so with his 2d battalion, leav-
ing Col. James Johnson to charge the British
with the 1st battalion. I was present, and made
the charge with Col. James Johnson at the head
of the 1st battalion; and we took the whole
British force, in very short order, except Gen.
Proctor and a few dragoons who ran away. The
British army surrendered to Col. James Johnson
who marched them back to Gen. Harrison, who
was with the infantry. Col. R. M. Johnson, at
the head of the 2d battalion, fought and defeat-
ed Tecumseh and his warriors after a severe and
bloody conflict. I went in person to the ground
where Col. R. M. Johnson in person had fought
the Indians with part of his regiment. I know
he defeated the Indians at that point without
any aid but his own men. I met with a portion
of the infantry on the left (extreme) not far from
where Major Thompson commanded, but the
Indians were defeated before the joined them.
The mounted regiment fought the battle of the
Thames. During the whole of our service Col.
R. M. Johnson trained his men to charge on the
enemy in columns; and we expected it, and none
of us were taken by surprise, when we were or-
dered to charge the enemy."

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It is interesting to note that Col. Johnson's
regiment was not only trained to charge in col-
umns, but also to charge in a line. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column. This was
evident from the fact that the 1st battalion, under
Col. James Johnson, was ordered to charge in a
line, and the 2d battalion, under Col. R. M. Johnson,
was ordered to charge in a column.

It will be observed that the place where
the General conferred with Colonel John-
son, when he gave his permission to him to
charge the British, was about three hundred
yards from the British lines. The infantry
to which the General retired was, as Colonel
James Johnson states to his brother, after he
had delivered the prisoners, about a mile
from the British line.

"I placed myself at the head of the front line
of infantry, to direct the movements of the
cavalry, and give them the necessary support.
The army had moved on in this order but a
short distance, when the mounted men received
the fire of the British line, and were ordered to
charge; the horses in the front of the column re-
coiled from the fire; another was given by the
enemy, and our column length getting in mo-
tion, broke through the enemy with irresistible
force. In one minute the contest in front was
over; the British officers, seeing no hopes of re-
covering their disordered ranks to order, and our
mounted men wheeling upon them and pouring
in a destructive fire, immediately surrendered.
It is certain that three only of our troops were
wounded in this charge. Upon the left, however,
the contest was more severe with the Indians.
Col. Johnson, who commanded on that flank of
his regiment, received a most gallant fire from
them, which was returned to the right advance-
ment. The Indians still further to the right advanced
and fell in with our front line of infantry, near
its junction with Desha's division, and for a
moment made an impression upon it. His Ex-
cellency Governor Shelby, however, brought up
a regiment to its support, and the enemy receiv-
ing a severe fire in front, and a part of Johnson's
regiment having gained their rear, retreated
with precipitation. Their loss was very consid-
erable in the action, and many were killed in
their retreat."

We have only to add Col. Johnson's brief
account of the battle, called out by Gen.
Armstrong's inquiries in 1834, to set the
whole affair in its proper light:

DECEMBER 22, 1834.

"DEAR SIR:
I have just received your favor of the 19th,
containing inquiries as to the battle of the
Thames, 5th of October, 1813, in Upper Can-
ada."

1. The mounted regiment under my com-
mand consisted of one thousand men at the time
of the charge.

2. They were armed with muskets and rifles,
and tomahawks or small hatchets, and butcher
knives.

3. The British had one brass field piece, (six
pounder,) the same that was taken by us in the
voluntary war at Saratoga, and retaken from
us at the surrender of Detroit by General Hull.
It was placed in the road near the Thames, not
far from the centre of the British line.

4. The British formed two lines, resting on
the Thames, and running out to a swamp two
or three hundred yards from the river and par-
allel with it.

5. I presume Proctor was stationed consider-
ably in the rear of his troops, and probably com-
menced his flight the moment he saw his forces
defeated and taken prisoners.

6. I think the best ground for defence was
selected.

7. The militia infantry were stationed a rea-
sonable distance in rear of the mounted re-
giment, in order of battle, say from one half to
one mile. My brother, Col. James Johnson,
charged the British forces with the 1st battalion,
five hundred men, and succeeded without the
loss of a man—one horse killed, shot in the
neck—in advancing, he received the fire of one
line of the British, and then of the other, in
close succession; the cannon was not fired.

I crossed the swamp with the 2d battalion, (five
hundred men) and fought against the Indians,
supposed fourteen hundred warriors, under To-
cumseh, without any aid whatever. A regiment
was ordered to reinforce me at the close of the
battle, but did not reach us until the battle was
over and the Indians had fled. The official re-
port is incorrect in saying that the hard fighting
on the left was by a part of Gov. Shelby's men.

We had no assistance, except that of a few scat-
tering volunteers from the infantry, who might
have pushed into our ranks. I was wounded,
and could give no information to the command-
ing General, and he did not know at the time he
made his report, that I had crossed the swamp
with my regiment, as, when he gave the order
to make the charge, he thought, from my infor-
mation, that I could not cross the swamp; which
I discovered I could do a few minutes after he
left me, and believing that it was most safe, and
that my regiment was sufficient, I divided my
force as stated above, and the victory on both
sides was complete. I do not doubt the instanta-
neous capture of the British, and the early death
of the Indian chief, were powerful operating
causes in our favor.

I am, &c.

R. M. JOHNSON.

N. B. It is due to truth to state, that I re-
quested General Harrison to permit me to charge,
and, knowing that I had trained my men for it
during our short service, he gave the order."

POLICARPA LA SALVARETTA.
THE HEROINE OF COLUMBIA.

A correspondent of the Bickwoodsman,
(published at Jerseyville, Illinois) furnishes
that paper with the following translation,
from Restrepo's 'Historia de la Colombia,'
of a thrilling incident which occurred dur-
ing the sanguinary struggle of the people
of that country for national freedom:—

"After the standard of liberty had been
raised in all the provinces, and the people
had struck a successful blow for freedom,
Morillo, with an overwhelming force, re-
conquered the country for Spain. During
six months this fiendish savage held undis-
puted sway over Columbia. The best men
of the provinces were by him seized and
shot, and each of his officers had the power
of death over the inhabitants of the districts
in which they were stationed. It was dur-
ing this period that the barbarous execution
of Policarpa La Salvaretti—a heroic
girl of New Grenada—roused the patriots
once more to arms, and produced in them
a determination to expel their oppressors
or die."

This young lady was enthusiastically at-
tracted to the cause of liberty, and her
influence rendered essential aid to the
cause of the Patriots. The wealth of her
father, and her own superior talents and
education, early excited the hostility of the
Spanish commander against her and her
family. She had promised her hand in mar-
riage to a young officer in the Patriot ser-
vice, who had been compelled by Morillo,

to join the Spanish army as a private soldier.
La Salvaretti, by means that were never
disclosed, obtained through him an exact
account of the Spanish forces, and a plan of
their fortifications. The Patriots were
preparing to strike a decisive blow, and this
intelligence was important to their success.
She had induced Sabaria, her lover, and
eight others to desert. They were discov-
ered and apprehended.

The letters of La Salvaretti, found on the
person of her lover, betrayed her to the ven-
geance of her country. She was seized,
brought to the Spanish camp, and tried by
a court martial. The highest rewards were
promised her if she would disclose the
names and plans of her associates. Their
duccuments proved of no avail, torture was
employed to wring from her the secret in
which so many of the best families of Co-
lumbia were interested, but even on the rack
she persisted in making no disclosure. The
accomplished young lady, hardly eighteen
years of age, was condemned to be shot.
She calmly and serenely heard her sen-
tence, and prepared to meet her fate.

She confessed to a catholic priest, partook
of the sacrament, and with a firm step walk-
ed to the open square where a file of sol-
diers, in presence of Morillo and his offi-
cers, were drawn up, with loaded muskets.
Turning to Morillo, she said 'I shall not die
in vain, for my blood will raise up heroes
from every hill and valley of my country.' She
had scarcely uttered the above when Morillo
himself gave the signal to the sol-
diers to fire, and the next moment, La Sal-
varetti was a mangled and bleeding corpse.

The Spanish officers and soldiers were
overwhelmed with astonishment at the firm-
ness and patriotism of this lovely girl, but
the effect upon her countrymen was elec-
trical. The patriots lost no time in flying
to arms, and their war-cry, 'La Salvaretti!'
made every heart burn to inflict vengeance
upon her murderers. In a very short time,
the army of Morillo was nearly cut to pie-
ces and the commander himself escaped
death only by flight, and in disguise."

A Russian Exploring Expedition.—A
late number of the London Quarterly Re-
view makes known for the first time to
English readers, some of the particulars of
the Russian Exploring Expedition to the
Northern Arctic Ocean. It was conducted
by land—that is by land conveyances,
sledges and dogs, over the ice, and often a
considerable distance from the shore, un-
der the charge of Lieutenant Van Wrangel,
and occupied nearly five years, amidst the
severest hardships. The sufferings of the
party from cold, even in the mild season,
were very distressing. As a sign of the se-
verity of the cold, it is stated that in one of
their night encampments, muffled up and
protected by extra clothing and furs, ice
was formed between their stockings and
their feet, from the vapor thrown off by the
skin; chronometers were useless, the drops
of oil within the works could not be kept fluid
by any precaution, in a temperature often
40 degrees below the zero of Reaumur.

The zero of Reaumur is the freezing point
or 32 of Fahrenheit—but each degree of
Reaumur is equal to 24 of Fahrenheit, so that
40 degrees below the freezing point of
Reaumur is 58 degrees below the zero of
Fahrenheit.

The results of the expedition may be
generally stated as having traced the bound-
aries of Asia in their highest northern lati-
tude, and connecting with the English dis-
coveries and examinations, as demonstra-
ting a continuous sea or expanse of water
of indefinite extent bounding the continents
on the north, and entirely round the world.
The problem remaining to be solved is
whether there be in still higher northern lati-
tudes, beyond the belt of ice which skirts
this coast, a Polar continent or large body
of land. It has been found in all latitudes,
that beyond a comparatively small distance
from the coast, the Polar sea is always open
and free of ice. This distance rarely ex-
ceeds sixteen English miles, and the con-
current reports of the natives of these fro-
zen regions, of different tribes in the high
Siberia, as well as in the American lati-
tudes, lead to the impression that there is
land, and inhabitable land, not many miles
across this water, and around the poles of
the earth!

One of the natural curiosities which this
region has presented to every traveller, is
particularly noticed in the accounts of Van
Wrangel's expedition. It is the prodigious
quantity of the bones of the mammoth which
are found. The farther north the greater
is the quantity, and some of the Asiatic
Arctic Islands are found to be composed of
little more than a mass of mammoth bones.
For eighty years Siberian traders have been
conveying them away by ship loads, and
they are still apparently undiminished.
The like phenomenon of the existence in
this inhospitable clime of immense multi-
tudes of these herbivorous warm blooded
animals, appears along the whole northern
coast of Asia and America, and affords
scope for a great deal of scientific specula-
tion upon the natural history of the earth,
and the most curious branches of geology.

THE CRY OF THE SPECULATOR.
Down with this loco loco administration—
I am ruined. My eastern lands, my west-
ern lands, my Chicago, Newark, Bangor,
Long Island, and Lion mountain lots, are
not worth a farthing. Curse this adminis-
tration—I promised to pay only \$36,000
for that acre of land over on Long Island,
which at the rate I intended to sell, would
have paid me a profit of \$54,000. Curse
this administration—no one will buy my

land, and I have failed—can't pay but five
cents on the dollar. Down with Van Bu-
ren, we shall never have better times until
he is put out of office. It is fudler for
those loco focus to say that all the wealth of
the country comes from the producer; the
banks make the wealth—they give activity
to enterprise. Had it not been for the
banks, that acre of land I promised to pay
\$36,000 for on Long Island, would have
been worth only 100 to raise cabbages on;
and now this corrupt administration has
brought it down to that price. Old Farm-
er Sabury says that all he will give for it
for a Turnip yard. Oh! had it not been
for the administration, there would have
been a city on it at this time. Down with
Democracy, I say. Give us Harrison and
speculating times."

This is the cry of that class of individ-
uals who rule

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS.

1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Callaway,
2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Putaski,
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,
8 DAVID MURKIN, of Jefferson,
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,
12 PETER LASIBROOK, of Mason,
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

MAINE ELECTION.—An extract of a letter from Boston of the 15th inst., published in the Globe of the 17th, says: "The Whigs have carried Cumberland county by a small majority; some 160. Smith is defeated. He says so himself,—and probably Fessenden is elected in his stead. Fair field run better in Smith's district than Smith himself. In Westbrook the gain for Fessenden was some 80; being one half of the entire gain in the district. No returns from any other county in the State, except Bath, on the Kennebec, where the vote is about as in 1838.

"There is very little doubt of Fairfield's election by about his majority in 1838, some 2,800; and no doubt that the State is strong for the democratic electoral ticket."

Mr. Fessenden, the successful Whig candidate, is a warm abolitionist, and was President of an Abolition Convention in May last.

The vote for Governor in the Cumberland district is, for Fairfield (Dem.) 6,184; Kent (Whig.) 6,907. In 1838 the vote was, Fairfield 6,303, Kent 6,657.

ELECTIONS.

An election for members of Congress and of the Legislature takes place in Georgia on the 5th of next month. Members of Congress in that State are chosen by general ticket.

The annual election for members of the Legislature takes place in New Jersey on the 13th of next month. The members then to be chosen will have the electing of a Governor and a U. S. Senator.

The charter election in Savannah, Georgia, which took place on the 7th inst. turned upon national politics. The Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of seventy-two.

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WATERS as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Sen.

The Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, a Democratic member of Congress from the eighth district in New York, has addressed a letter to his constituents, declining a re-nomination. Mr. V. is one of the most able of the New York delegation, and we regret his determination to leave the body of which he has been so useful a member.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Esq., has resigned his Seat as Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, and the Governor has appointed the third, fourth and fifth days of November as the time for electing a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Guthrie's resignation.

BUNGER HILL WHIG CONVENTION.—This great assemblage of whigs, says the New York Evening Post, the anticipated glories of which have occupied the Boston whig prints for some months past, took place yesterday, and the whole number of persons gathered together, men, women and children, all told, was, according to a calculation in the Bay State Democrat, just sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. There were delegates in attendance from nearly every State in the Union, who, after parading through the principal streets in the city, proceeded to Monument Square, where they listened to a little talk, and walked back to the Common to partake of the good things prepared for their refreshment after so hard a day's labor. In the evening crowds collected in various places to listen to the many distinguished orators.

In the Commonwealth of the 23d inst. the Governor gives notice to the County Courts of the State that the standard weights with which they are required to provide themselves, by an act of the late session of the Legislature, have all been prepared, and are now ready for delivery at the Penitentiary. The weights enumerated in the law are one of each of the following denominations—50 pounds, 25, 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, avoirdupois, and a Troy 1 pound weight.

The Richmond Chronicle gives the following as the list of candidates to fill the vacancy in the Garrard Congressional district: JOHN B. THOMPSON, Esq., of Harrods; Geo. R. MCKEE, Esq., of Lancaster,

and if the harvest of his riper years should (as we trust it will) repay the promise of his youth, he must become one of the most distinguished men of our State. Mr. Roane was called for, and appeared on the Platform to address the Convention. This surpassed all the previous efforts we have ever heard him make. His apostrophe to Mr. Jefferson was in the highest strain of eloquence. His account of General Harrison, with whom he was formerly in Congress, was graphic and to the life. He was followed by Daniel H. Hoge, Esq., whose name is already distinguished as one of the youthful champions of democracy. His address was short but full of pith. Mr. Fisk of Portsmouth, next came forward, and entertained the audience in an eminent degree."

The Convention continued in session three days, and ample arrangements were made for a thorough and efficient organization of the State. Committees were appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia, to take appropriate measures for the distribution of speeches and electoral tickets, to mature and report the most advisable scheme for a regular county organization, to ascertain in what counties corresponding committees had not been appointed, &c. &c. A careful estimate, made from the reports of the different delegations, gives Mr. Van Buren a majority of 5,918 in the State; but the editor of the Richmond Enquirer thinks the estimate too low, and that the democratic majority in November will be at least 7,000, if the party generally attend the polls.

From the Messenger.

CLAYTON'S 26 AERIAL VOYAGE—MADE FROM LOUISVILLE.

Ten minutes before 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1840, I and Mr. Jeffreys, of Louisville, took our seats in the car of the Balloon, and commenced our ascent into the atmosphere. The weather was calm, the air clear, with a few clouds scattered in the horizon, and a gentle breeze was moving in a south-west by west direction. My companion had never before undertaken such a voyage; therefore his friends expected that he would display fear, and become dizzy on leaving the earth. But this was not the case with him.

The moment the vessel was abandoned to the atmosphere, we were cheered by the smiles of the fair, who waved their white banners as we rose, and by the loud acclamations of the gentlemen. Soon the noise of the multitude died away, the scene expanded—a complete map of Louisville lay at our feet. For a few moments our friends in the enclosure attracted all our attention; but they soon shrank into insect-size, and blended into dark masses. The towns of Jeffersonville and New Albany; the numerous villages, farms and cottages; the beautiful Ohio river, with its falls; the plain marked roads diverging from the city, and the vast surrounding woods; all together presented a picture of such richness, diversity, and extent, as can be seen only from an equal elevation. On leaving the earth, the barometer stood at 30 inches, and the thermometer at 77 degrees. We were wafted at the gentle rate of about 10 miles per hour, in a south-west by west direction. At the altitude of three quarters of a mile we changed our course and bore nearly due west. In twenty minutes we gained our greatest altitude, (about a mile;) the barometer now stood at 24 inches, and the thermometer at 56 degrees. Forty minutes after six o'clock, we crossed the Ohio river about four miles below New Albany. We now commenced descending, and in a short time came within sight and hearing of persons below. Our course was now over a part of Indiana which is very thinly settled; and the whole scene presented a wild and rugged appearance, broken into ridges and knobs covered with high timber. By a proper management of the ballast, we were enabled to travel within a few feet of the tops of the trees. Sometimes a high knob would present itself in front as if ready to stop our career; but by throwing over a handful or two of sand, our bark would again ascend its rugged side, and pass within a few feet of its top; then by opening the valve and letting out some gas, it would descend on the opposite side. This ascending the hills and descending into the hollows occupied our attention at least fifteen minutes. In one hand I held an open bag of sand, in the other hand the valve cord; near to me was folded the cable rope, (one hundred feet in length,) and on the other side of the car was suspended the grapnel, so that at any moment I could cast anchor and stop the balloon. My companion assisted me, by arranging the things in the car, by untying the ballast bags, and by throwing over small particles of paper, to ascertain whether our course was horizontal or not. At last on arriving at the termination of the wood the grapnel was dropped among the trees and we were immediately riding safely at anchor and floating over a fine open field. By casting out another rope of about sixty feet in length, some gentlemen beneath, who had kept pace and conversed with us as we passed over them, hauled our vessel safely to the ground. We were now landed near the farm of Mr. Snider, Knob Creek, Indiana, about ten miles from Louisville, after remaining one hour in the atmosphere. We were hospitably treated by Mr. Snider and Mr. Hancock.

R. CLAYTON.

From the Montreal Courier.

ASSASSINATION OF LIEUT. FARQUHAR BY CAPTAIN MCADAM.

We regret to have to announce an event which, happily for the race and the country to which we belong, is of rare occurrence among us. Yesterday morning at Phillipsburg, (Missisquoi Bay) Capt. McAdam, of Col. Dyer's corps of volunteers, accosted Lieutenant Farquhar of the same corps in the street, and after a few words drew a loaded pistol, which he had kept

concealed under his cloth, and discharged its contents into the body of his unfortunate victim. Lieut. Farquhar fell instantly, and upon examination it was discovered that the wound was mortal, the ball having passed through the loins and injured, beyond all hope of reparation, some of the abdominal viscera. Capt. McAdam was easily secured by the police. A despatch was sent off to Montreal without loss of time by the commandant of the regiment, with the particulars of the event. Mr. Farquhar of this city, the father of the unhappy gentleman thus prematurely cut off by the blow of an assassin lost no time in obeying the summons to repair to Phillipsburg, with but little hope of being in time to receive the last adieu of his son. He took medical attendants with him, although told that their assistance would be of no avail.

We are unable to give any minute particulars of the circumstances which led to this tragic event. All that we know upon the subject is, that some high words passed between the parties at the mess supper on Monday night, and that on the following morning, Captain McAdam, after breakfast, called upon Lieut. Farquhar to retract and apologize for certain words he had used on the previous night, calling them "lies," or using some opprobrious epithet of the like nature. This the lieutenant refused to do, whereupon his murderer drew forth the deadly weapon and consummated the crime with which he now stands chargeable to the offended laws.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship England, at New York from Liverpool, brings papers of that city to the 8th, and London to the evening of the 6th August. We select the following items of intelligence from proof slips forwarded to us by the New York Journal of Commerce, Commercial Advertiser, Express, American, Herald and Sun.

The principal news of interest by the arrival is that of a mad sort of an attempt by Louis Napoleon, on an insurrectionary movement, the particulars of which will be found below.

The cotton market, the early part of the week ending the 7th instant was dull. The sales amounted to 39,950 bales. Speculators took 11,500 bags, and exporters 1000 bags American. The market was pretty well supplied. Common kinds of American had rather an upward tendency, but other kinds were stationary. Prices ranged from 4 1/4 to 7 1/2 lb.

The duty on wheat is reduced to 13s. 8d. per quarter and on flour to 8s. 2 1/2d. per barrel. There had been but few sales of wheat and flour in bond for the three days ending Aug. 7. The sales of free wheat that had been made were at a decline of 2 1/2 to 3d per 70 pounds, and free flour was 1s per barrel cheaper. United States flour was quoted 35 s 3/4 for sweet and 34 s 3/4 for sour.

The news of the suppression of the insurrection in Syria is fully confirmed.

M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, has left England. It is said by some that he will return; but others who from their position are likely to be well informed on the subject, say that M. Guizot will not return to London immediately, and add that the king of the French has had an interview with the Duc de Broglie, which it is conjectured is preparatory to the departure of the latter on a special mission to Great Britain.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 6.

This morning one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterized the French since the days of the first and of the memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:

The City of Edinburg steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for fourteen days. In this he embarked with fifty-six followers, eight horses, and two carriages, in the Thames on Wednesday last; this morning, about two o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimiroux, about 3 miles from Boulogne.

The surprise of captain and crew may be imagined to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but in military costume; some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasbourg had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the prince left the vessel, he ordered the captain to cruise of the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of the General Montholon, Colonel Vaudrey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Daboudy.

When all had landed they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carreaux, Rue Simoneau, into the Grande Rue, shouting "Vive l'Empereur;" the Prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air. From the Grande Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line (I believe only one company) that perform duty here. The soldiers, awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Philippe was deposed, that all France was roused in favor of their emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forthwith to Paris.

As some were preparing to obey, their captain who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting "Vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately the ball shattered the under jaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them,

and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne, and retired to the port.

By this time the town was roused, the authorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out in all directions. The proclamations, one of which I enclose, with a decree, had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and money given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the Sous-Préfet to attack the disturbers of the peace.—Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Caserne.

Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the prince hastened to the sea side, and signaled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The prince with three or four others swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed, on board the steamer. M. Pollet the harbor master, by order of the Mayor, had proceeded with a dozen custom house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore.

He was taken on board and with him Colonel Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls pressed close to the Prince, and several of his followers were wounded and sunk to rise no more. The report is, that six have been found; one poor doctor, who surrendered, was shot by a National Guard.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 6.

How a man with 50 men could think of raising an army in this peaceably disposed province, I cannot understand. He must have been misled as to the disposition of the people. At the same time, had he landed with 300 men there can be no doubt but Boulogne would be at this moment in his hands. The people here have been for several days in a great state of excitement in consequence of the war talk, and so easily are they to be gulled upon matters relating to hostilities with England, that the first rumor of the debarkation this morning was, that "the English had already landed a force on the coast."

I had a peep at Louis Napoleon. Poor devil! he looked awfully excited. His followers are fine looking fellows. They appear to be the swart-devils of all nations—Poles, French, Swiss and some say English. The latter statement I do not believe.

The steamer Edinburg Castle has been seized by the captain of the port, and is now in the harbor. The firing of the National Guard on defenceless people in the water is deprecated by the better feeling portion of the public. Louis Bonaparte was well nigh drowned. Before he was picked up—for the boat in which he was trying to make his escape upset—several shots were fired at him. A friend of mine saw a musket ball fall close beside him.—Had Bonaparte been so shot, it would have been the proper end of so mischievous a blockhead.

A French General who was captured, is said to have just died of his wounds.

The town authorities are liberal enough to give out that the "English are at the bottom of this insurrectionary movement." What next?

All sorts of rumors are rife. It is said that the troops of the line are favorable to the prince, and that those quartered in the environs will attempt to rescue the captives. The civil authorities have issued proclamations lauding the loyalty of the brave Boulognois.

The coaches from Paris are anxiously looked for. Many imagine that accounts will be received of attempts to rise elsewhere, and that some simultaneous movement has been contemplated.

ENGLAND.

Prorogation of Parliament.—Her Majesty (as at present arranged) will prorogue Parliament in person next week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 6th.

The Russians and Khiva.—The orders of the day having been gone through, Mr. Hume asked whether ministers had any information as to the correctness of the morning's report respecting the advance of the Russians to Khiva.

Sir John Hobhouse answered, that he wholly disbelieved those reports, an officer having arrived in England who had left Khiva since the date at which the Russians were supposed to have reached that point.

The Newspaper press.—The increase in the circulation of London newspapers, since the reduction of the stamp duty, has been annually 9,885,943, or 47 per cent. the previous circulation. The increase in the English provincial has been 11,370,452, or 137 per cent; Scotch, 1,320,000, or 49 per cent; and Irish, 364,452, or 7 per cent. on former circulation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 5th 6th.

M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and the King, are to hold a political meeting in private, shortly at the chateau of Etu. Important affairs will be discussed, and the King promises to date from the chateau, the ancient possession of his family, acts which will do honor to his government.

It is reported that the Chambers are to be convoked for the 25th of Sept.

Baron James de Rothschild has returned to Paris.

A stupid alarm had made very considerable progress among the English residents of Paris, great numbers of whom had applied for passports, and many of whom had indeed already departed, leaving orders to dispose of their furniture and effects. "This is the result of the reiterated rancorous declamations of the Paris press against England, and which, if continued, would or

will, place the lives of every British subject in France in jeopardy."

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 30th.

The most perfect tranquility now prevails here.

The latest dates from Barcelona, announce that the two Queens were to leave that city on the 4th inst. but that it was not known whether they would proceed direct to Madrid, or visit the Navarre and Basque Provinces on their road.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.

An imperial manifesto has just been issued, ordering a general levy of men throughout the two empires, to the amount of 100,000 men; the recruiting to commence in November and to end in January.

AFRICA.

No new important movements have been made by the French and Abd-el-Kader.

The last advices from Tunis, quoted by the Malta papers, are to the 16th ult. At that time the Bey was at Sfax with his army, but nothing was known as to his ulterior operations.

THE EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A little more of the news brought by the Ariel has at length transpired. It appears from what we gather that opium was selling on the coast at 600 to 800 dollars per chest. Edicts had been published in every town and village in China, offering seven dollars a month to every one who should join the celestial army, but it appeared that after the first month's pay had been disbursed no more was forthcoming. In anticipation of the landing of the English, the women of the towns on the coast and the islands had all been sent into the interior.

ARRE, 28.—The China news here is, that the Chinese are making two-edged swords to cut us in pieces, that they are prepared to receive us at Canton, and that the Portuguese at Macao are in fear of an attack from the Chinese.—Calcutta Courier.

CHINA.

PENANG, JUNE 8.

We have nothing later direct from Canton. Several steamers and transports have arrived here with troops for the attack on Canton. The Rattlesnake has left for Canton with the 18th Royal Irish; the Allavie has left with the 37th regiment for Canton. The 49th regiment and the Camerounians have also left in the Larne. Several of the men of war from England are expected daily. The Wellesley, the Druid, the Volage and the Hyacinth are all lying off Canton ready to bombard it as soon as the rest of the fleet arrives.

The Chinese inhabitants of Penang appear to look on the British with indifference, the hostility they might otherwise feel towards them, being neutralized by pity, for they say not one will escape to tell the melancholy tale of their discomfiture, and that the memory of the Chinese expedition will long remain as a monument of Fanquish folly and Chinese superiority.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

According to the last advices from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians, near Gurgham.

SYRIA.

The news of the pacification of the country and the entire and bloodless suppression is entirely confirmed. The mountaineers are laying down their arms daily, and submitting to the Pacha.

The Egyptian fleet has returned to Alexandria.

By last night's train from Philadelphia we received the New York Courier, Journal of Commerce and Sun of yesterday morning, from which—mainly from the latter—we copy the following news.—Balt. American.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Proroguing of Parliament.—Revised preparations for war—Advance in the Cotton Market.

Yesterday afternoon, the fine packet ship Garrick, Capt. Palmer, came up the bay, bringing complete sets of Liverpool and London papers to the 15th of August inclusive.

We are sorry to find that the war is less pacific appearance than when the Quebec left. Parliament was prorogued on the 11th by the Queen in person. It was supposed that the Queen's speech would have contained something to soothe the wounded sensibilities of the French. But on the contrary, no allusion was made to the subject, and the news from France sounds more warlike than ever.

It would appear from all accounts that Thiers is determined to resist at all events the execution of the offensive treaty.

Its continuance still continues to announce in its columns the official decrees for the amendment of the country.

The French Government are supposed to possess in the last despatches from Egypt information as to an accidental collision or some incident act of war between the fleets that rode in those troubled waters. This finds both in France and England had undergone a further depression from the continued unsettled position of political affairs.

The cotton trade has become animated, and has advanced 1-4d upon common and full 1-2d upon the fair and good qualities.

The weather was good, and the prospects of an abundant harvest well secured were rendered certain.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th August contains an ordinance invoking a session of the court of peers, on account of the late attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne.

It states that the court will proceed with out delay to the trial of the individuals who have been or shall be arrested as principals or accomplices of the above attempt.

The London Standard of the 11th says, Prince Louis Napoleon and his accomplices are to be tried together, not by the house of peers but by the ordinary tribunals. The circumstance of his having fired on and killed an unarmed man, is expected to afford an excuse for condemning him to death,

but the most magnificent revenge would be to treat him as a lunatic.

The following is a copy of the speech delivered by the Queen upon the prorogation of Parliament:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The state of public business enables me to close this session of Parliament, and in releasing you from your attendance, I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace. I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1831 were contracted, having been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the Southern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the King of France.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you, that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to collect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.

"I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

"I have observed with much satisfaction, the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted, in such a manner as, without impeding the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improvement, for the edification and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony.

"The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanor in all the relations of social life.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burthens on my people; but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service, are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquility at home and peace abroad.

"To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed, and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

The Paris papers of Thursday, with our usual correspondence, have reached us by express. The substance of both was again becoming serious.

The frequent meetings of Ministers, the alleged failure of the mission of M. E. Perier to Mehmet Ali (and which was said to have had for its object to induce him to modify his pretensions in order to enable France to make a stand for him), the continued naval preparations for war in the French ports, the publication of the Royal Ordinance, for opening an extraordinary credit of 56,000,000 of francs for the Minister of War—the hostile character of the news from the East contained in the journals, and "the dry tone," (*le ton sec*) of her Majesty's speech, when referring to the new treaty of alliance, all conspired to revive the feeling of alarm which the speech of Lord Palmerston had for a moment removed.

The "Sicil" says, that "in the course of the next month France will have a fleet of 22 ships of the line and 25 frigates at sea."

The Capito asserts that the Prussian Ambassador has ordered Prussian women to leave Paris.

The Lloyd's List, of the 11th inst., states that the Administration of the Marine received orders on the 10th to levy seamen up to the age of 50.

[From *Gazette of the Messenger*.]
Arrival of Prince Louis at the Coniergerie.—Preparations which have been going on for the last two days, were for the purpose of receiving Louis Bonaparte, General Montholon, and other persons, who are to be tried by the Court of Peers.

On Tuesday night, at 20 minutes after 12, a carriage containing Louis Bonaparte, arrived at the Coniergerie, escorted by some departmental gendarmes and Municipal Guards. The prisoner was guarded in the carriage by M. Lardinois, Lieutenant Colonel of the Municipal Guards, and several of his men. The prisoner, after his arrival, was duly registered, was taken to the room which had been prepared for him.

Paris, August 11.
A report was spread this morning, that government had just received notice of a revolution at Constantinople, against the Sultan Abdel Medjedid, in favor of his younger brother, or rather of the old Turkish party.

The Leipzig Universal Gazette of the 8th inst. announces, under date Constantinople, the 22d ult., that all the stores and shops belonging to the Greeks had been seized by an order of the Government. The Greeks had moreover been enjoined either to retire to Greece or become rays within the space of eight days. This extraordinary measure had created a vast sensation in the Turkish capital. The cause of this sudden reaction was unknown, but it was ascribed to King Otto's having refused to ratify the commercial treaty.

A letter from Toulon, dated 7th inst., in the "Commerce," states, that the pacificist of Syria appeared to have produced quite a different effect from that expected; for on the 6th inst. when an answer might have been received from London, the Minister of the Navy forwarded a dispatch to the Maritime Prefect at Toulon, which caused an excitement. This dispatch ordered the Sovereign three decks to be opened for sea with all possible speed, together

with the *Ville de Marseille* and the *Sagun* of 74 guns each, and the frigates *Independence*, *Polignone*, *Cornet*, *Polignone*, and *Cornet*. The dispatch adds, that two frigates must be ready to sail in the middle of the month. The Minister likewise orders all leaves of absence to be suspended, and additional workmen to be employed.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, 15th August, 1810.

Since our circular of the 7th inst. we have had a general and good demand for Cotton, and the sales for the week ended last evening amount to 45,950 bales, of which 15,610 were Uplands, at 51 a 64; 11,800 Orleans at 5 a 8; 11,300 Alabama and Mobile at 41 a 7; 330 Sea Island at 15 a 13; and 140 Stained at 6 a 12d. per lb. Speculators have taken 18,550 bales during the week, and 3,000 have been sold for exportation.

The market has not been so animated today, but a fair business has been done, the sales being estimated at about 5,000 bales, of which 1200 are on speculation. Prices of the ordinary and middling qualities have improved 1 a 4 per lb. on the last ten days, the advance being most decided in the inferior descriptions, but the better qualities are without change of moment. The accounts of the Manchester market continues favorable.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

The Federalists had a great Convention at Bunker Hill, on Thursday the 10th inst. They boast, as usual, that they mustered fifty thousand strong. The Boston Times, indeed admits that on counting the number present, by sections, there did not appear to be quite 25,000. A gentleman who took great pains to ascertain the truth, assures the Boston Post that the exact number was 17,199. It is probable the Federal prints by and-by will insist upon it that there were at least 100,000. The calculation of the Boston Post is probably the nearest to the truth. The Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper, says: "Among the objects that attracted peculiar attention in the procession was the miniature whale ship from New Bedford, the huge ball from Concord, the mammoth shoe from Lynn, and the printing press set upon wheels for the purpose of striking off copies of the Declaration, read by Mr. Webster on Bunker Hill. All this 'pride, pomp and ceremony' of glorious politics was doomed however to meet with an unexpected damper. Soon after the procession again commenced its return march for Boston Common, a shower of wind and rain came up, almost unquelled the present season. It really seemed as though 'the flood gates of heaven were opened,' for the rain descended in a perfect cataract. After a vain attempt to preserve unbroken sections a large portion of the delegates dispersed to procure shelter as best they could, while others, thinking those poor principles which could not stand, as they expressed it, 'a little bit of a shower,' thought it out to the last. Col. Stone speaks of coat tails streaming, hats cascading, umbrellas flapping, boots squeaking at every step, and the rain bubbling out of coat collars, and intimates that a life preserver would have been of essential service. The Whigs, however, bore the drenching with great good humor, and dispersed well satisfied with the proceedings of the day, which were conducted with peace and good order throughout."

The famous "Bunker Hill declaration" read by Mr. Webster, and struck off by the locomotive printing press, was the first declaration of Whig principles put forward by the Opposition since the commencement of the present contest. And what does it amount to? Why, nothing more than a denunciation of General Jackson's policy in relation to the currency, and of his hostility to the U. S. Bank in particular, with a few philippics against Mr. Van Buren for participating in General Jackson's course of policy. The whole declaration is a very worthy affair, remarkable for its covert ingenuity in urging the Federal principles of Alexandria Hamilton, without any direct avowal of their identity with regard to the present Whig party, yet still leaving this identity palpable.

Discarding all the humbug of false charges against the present Administration, and carefully selecting the pith and substance of the whole affair, we ascertain that the leading principle of the Whigs is the establishment of a National Bank founded on a National Debt. This, though not honestly and openly avowed, is the whole drift of the Bunker Hill Declaration. Indeed it is the basis of the whole.

The Democratic party, aware that the contest between it and the Federal party is a contest of mere Republicanism against the aristocratic despotism of incorporated money power, never expected that the Whigs would ultimately rely upon any other ruling principle than that of establishing and controlling a National Bank founded on a National Debt, and through the instrumentality of that bank and that Debt, obtaining and perpetuating the ascendancy of their own party and the subjugation and subservience of the people.

PATRIOTISM OF THE WHIGS.—The citizens of Massachusetts, and of Boston more particularly, have for some years past endeavored to pay a just respect to the memory of the gallant spirits that fell at Bunker's Hill, by raising a monument to their memory on the spot. Year after year unsuccessful attempts have been made to effect their praiseworthy object, but year after year they have failed; and as a last resource, they have placed the matter in the hands of the ladies, who have entered upon the task with an ardent perfectly characteristic of the sex, and a determination that insures success. What a censure will the completion of their holy labors cast upon those profane men, who whilst they can find ample and sufficient means to throw away in glorifying and erecting "log cabins" to the honor of a man who deserted his country in the darkest period of the war, and who himself has said a disgrace is attached to his name that no time nor circumstance can efface, have left to the ladies of the country the honorable task of erecting a suitable and appropriate monument to those gallant patriots who sacrificed their lives,

that these unworthy sons might enjoy the blessings of liberty. History will record these facts, and whilst the ladies of Boston will be remembered with admiration and pride, and the proud monument of their raising will perpetuate their patriotism and love of country, the names of the hard cider guzzlers and log cabin raisers, if remembered at all, will be referred to as lasting monuments of their disgrace.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE NE PLUS ULTRA.—The Harrisonites at their Blockley meeting on Wednesday last, adopted a series of resolutions purporting to give the reasons why they oppose Martin Van Buren, among which we find the subjoined:

"Because he refuses to answer questions proposed to him by the people, touching his principles."

Well, of all the brazen samples of political hypocrisy and partisan impudence that ever were put forth, we certainly have never seen any thing which equals this. The words in which it is conveyed are few, to be sure, but the humbug is immense, prodigious, stupendous. The very meeting which adopted the resolution must have stood astounded at being required to sanction such outrageous effrontery, and wherever it is heard of by either party, we are sure that it will be received by an explosion of laughter equal to any uttered by Homer's gods. Harrisonism must indeed be driven to desperate straits when it is compelled to charge its own proved sins upon another, and when "him" itself, even to a proverb, to attribute a similar course of conduct to one who responds freely to every question, and furnishes his opinions whenever they are required—to one who, in fact, has been blamed by his opponents for answering too readily, because his conduct makes Harrison's cunning and tricky silence look mean and discreditable. And to pass such a resolution in the face of "no further disclosures for the public eye"—in the teeth of the secret circulars which were "not to get into the newspapers," and of all the peculiar machinery of whiggery to push itself forward without taking off the mask! Truly our opponents in this have outdone themselves, and we may well ask, "what next?"

Pennsylvanian.

Our readers, no doubt, remember the story told not long since by all the Harrison papers, about a democratic committee of superintendence in Belmont county, which they said had gone over in a mass from Van Buren to Harrison. To give plausibility to the story, they published names, dates, and even a portion of an address said to have been published, both as an apology and an announcement of the desertion. It will likewise be remembered that this wondrous tale proved to be a falsehood of the most outrageous kind—there were no such people in Belmont—the address was a forgery, and no abandonment of Democracy had occurred in the vicinity alluded to. But, if the Harrisonites are anxious to hear something really true about committees, we crave their ear for a moment while mentioning a fact which cannot be controverted. The Harrison Central Committee for Pennsylvania of 1836, consisted of ten members. No less than FIVE of them are now active supporters of Martin Van Buren—three are neutral, and two only advocate the cause of "Tip and Ty." This is a fact worth note, as affording a very conclusive index of how Harrison stock stands in the Pennsylvania market. In four years, but two of the ten members of the Harrison Central Committee are left as stirring laborers in the hard cider cause, and one-half of that body are with us.

Pennsylvanian.

The Bishop Smith, the Superintendent of Common School System of Kentucky, delivered, in the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening last, a highly interesting and able speech, in explanation of the law, and in vindication of its claims to the confidence and support of the people of Kentucky.

The Bishop is using great and laudable exertions to induce the people of the State to give the law a fair and impartial trial;—but whether he will succeed or not, time will alone determine.—*Monitor.*

Mr. Clayton ascended in his balloon on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Jelliffe, a gentleman engaged in the Gas Works of this city. It was a beautiful ascension, the evening being peculiarly favorable, and a gentle breeze having got up bearing in a south-western direction. The balloon and its intrepid voyagers remained in sight for upwards of an hour, and we are told it was then, nearly at dusk, observed slowly descending. We have not learned how far the aerons travelled.—*Ad.*

WHIG GAIN.—The Whigs are in ecstasies because Major Eaton, late Minister Extraordinary to Spain, since his return to this country has taken half against the Administration, and given in his adhesion to the Gen. Mm cause. In bragging of this accession, they studiously forget to tell the world the cause of Major Eaton's conversion. The facts of the case are these:—Major Eaton was a Jackson man, peculiarly obnoxious to the Whigs; but since 1836 he has been Minister at the Court of Spain. Economically required a reduction of his station to that of a simple charge, and the Major lately returned to Washington, when, on adjusting his accounts, he was disallowed particular items in a claim of \$2,677 for incidental expenses, such as stationery, postage, fuel, newspapers, house rent, office furniture, coach hire, books, pictures, wages of a messenger, carpenter, &c. The Major took half at this, and made a somewhat the other day in favor of the Opposition, which delights the Federalist mightily. They are heartily welcome to all such conversions.

Lou. Advertiser.

From the Fulton (Mo.) Reformer.

ONTRARY.—Departed this life at his residence near Millersburg, in Callaway county, on Sunday the 30th August, in the 33d year of his age, after an illness of not more than three hours, Doctor ROBERT SPOTSWOOD RUSSELL, the youngest son of Gen. R. S. Russell, late of Fayette county, Kentucky.

One of the strongest of humanities is thus secured. A wise and good God, in his providence has bereft a doting and fond wife and five children of the best of husbands and the most affectionate and tender of fathers; his aged parents have lost a prop, a comfort and a support, that cannot be supplied, and the deep sorrow of an extensive circle of friends attests that a vacuum has been created among them they believe will never be filled. In his profession he practised with a success that made him almost the idol of the great number whom he had relieved. In his domestic and social relations of husband, son, father, brother, master, and neighbor, in the true signification of the term, no man it is confidently believed ever was his superior. The writer of this notice had long been closely connected with the deceased; he thinks he knew him as well as it was possible for one man to know another, and in the sincerity of his soul he testifies his belief that he never knew a better man, one with so much disinterestedness, or that conferred indiscriminately so many favors.

He died a firm believer in the merits of a crucified Redeemer, unto whose tender mercies we commit him.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court-house square in the city of Lexington, on the Second Monday in October next, ONE NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, who is well qualified to attend to team work, and who has had charge of one for about four years. Also, at the same time and place, my

GRIST & SAW MILL, Drove by an engine of about 40 horse power, and situated on the Cynthia road, about nine miles from Lexington, and now in good running order. TERMS made known on the day of sale.

J. P. INNES.

September 17, 1840. 3t.
Lexington Advertiser insert 3t and charge this office.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Collegiate Department.

THE Board of Trustees are happy to announce to the public, that this Department has been re-organized, and will be open for the reception of students on the first Monday of November next. The ceremony of inauguration and the President's address may be expected in the Chapel of Morrison College, on the Saturday previous, (Oct. 31st) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FACULTY.
Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, President, and Morrison Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Lieut. BENJAMIN ALVORN, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Dr. ROBERT PETER, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
Hon. Chief Justice ROBERTSON, Lecturer on Constitutional Law.

EXPENSES.
Good boarding and lodging may be obtained in private families at \$2.50 or \$3 per week; in common, at \$2.00 per week. Expenses will vary according to the habits of individuals. The following schedule of stated expenses, however, is presented, from an examination of which a probable estimate may be made of the amount necessary per annum:

WINTER SESSION.	
Board for 20 weeks, at \$2.00 per week,	\$40.00
Tuition, - - - - -	20.00
Room rent, - - - - -	5.00
Library, - - - - -	1.00
Servant's wages, - - - - -	5.00
Fuel, - - - - -	15.00
Washing, - - - - -	5.00
Total, - - - - -	\$91.00
SUMMER SESSION.	
Board, 20 weeks, at \$2.00 per week,	\$40.00
Tuition, - - - - -	20.00
Room rent, - - - - -	5.00
Library, - - - - -	1.00
Servant's wages, - - - - -	5.00
Washing, - - - - -	5.00
Total, - - - - -	\$76.00
91.00	
Total, - - - - -	\$167.00

INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.

The course of instruction will be thorough, and a salutary discipline will be strictly enforced. Religious services will be regularly conducted on the Sabbath in the College Chapel, under the direction of the President. The Board of Trustees have only to add that the character of the new organization warrants the liveliest hopes of success, and they are confident that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Institution will not be disappointed. Fully convinced that permanent success can only be obtained by being deserved, the Board have endeavored, and believe they have succeeded in filling the Faculty with men of such ability, attainments, energy and morals, as will ensure the highest order of intellectual and moral education.

M. C. JOHNSON, Chm. B. Trustees T. U.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1840. 7t.

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors, WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court House. Lexington, June 18, 1840. 3m

MR. RICHARDSON,

Resident Teacher of Dancing &c., Lexington, Ky. SCHOLARS taken at any time, and their quarter commenced on the day of entrance. Charges in the neighborhood promptly attended to. May 14, 1840. 1f

DR. A. M. MCKINNEY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 8, Jordan's Row, ready at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls. July 30, 1840—3m

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILIS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals. OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row. April 9, 1840—1f

G. W. EVENS, DENTIST,

HAVING returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. Office temporarily at Madam Harper's, a few doors above Brennan's Hotel. He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati. J. C. CROSS, Lexington. Rev. J. N. MARFITT, Mr. THOS. Y. PAVNE, Mayville. Rev. H. B. BASCOM, Augusta. aug 20—1f

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 78, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 32 for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, 30th September, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars is \$20,000	
1 5,000 5,000	
1 2,500 2,500	
1 2,000 2,000	
1 1,521 1,521	
10 1,000 10,000	
10 500 5,000	
10 250 2,500	
10 150 1,500	
155 100 15,500	
63 50 3,150	
63 40 2,520	
126 30 3,780	
126 20 2,520	
3,780 10 37,800	
23,436 5 137,803	

27,814 Prizes, amounting to \$256,595. Tickets \$25—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

sept 24, 1840. 1d

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 42 FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, 24th Sept. 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$5,000 60	
1 2,000 61	
1 1,500 61	
1 1,365 61	
1 1,200 121	
50 500 3,200	
50 100 22,176	

25,861 prizes, amounting to \$121,515. Tickets \$25—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS 71, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 32, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$150	
1 5,000 155	
1 2,500 63	
1 2,000 63	
1 1,511 126	
10 1,000 126	
10 500 3,280	
10 250 23,436	

27,814 prizes—amounting to \$256,595. Tickets \$25—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 15, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of LEXINGTON on Friday, 25th Sept. 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$15,000 20 prizes of 150	
1 10,000 20	
1 2,000 200	
1 1,500 62	
1 1,400 62	
1 1,153 62	
10 1,000 124	
10 500 4,226	
10 250 24,583	
10 200	

29,705 prizes—amounting to \$253,218. Tickets \$25—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 75 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 10, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 19th Sept. 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000 20 prizes of 250	
1 10,000 84	
1 5,000 63	
1 3,000 63	
1 2,500 126	
1 1,017 126	
100 1,000 3,780	
10 200 23,436	

36,814 prizes—amounting to \$506,437. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

For Cash Exclusively. THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS

LATELY in the possession of W. H. RAI LEX, at his Store on Union street, is now offered at cost for cash exclusively, in lots to suit purchasers. Bargains may be expected. Great inducements will be given to persons disposed to purchase the entire stock, which is extensive and well assorted. The present Stand, which is one of the best in the city, can be retained by the purchaser.

HENRY BELL, Trustee. July 29, 1840—1f

DUDLEY HOUSE,

(LATE LEXINGTON HOTEL.) Corner of Broadway and Short Streets, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short Streets, formerly kept by J. M. KISSER, and recently by B. T. TON, which they intend, by additions and improvements, to render equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction. The situation of this House commands itself to those visiting the city. They will now make further promises as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgment shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.

JACOB ASHTON, WILLIAM ASHTON.

July 30, 1840—1y
N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

THE BALL ROLLING—STILL THEY COME.

